THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 1007.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, August 1, 1774.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(Price 1s.)
And sold by EDES *and* GILL, *in Queen-Street.*

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MEASURES CARRYING ON WITH RESPECT TO THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH-AMERICA.

There is neither King or Sovereign Lord on Earth, who has beyond his own Domain power to lay one Farthing on his Subjects without the grant and consent of those, who pay it; unless he does it by tyranny and violence.

Phillippe de Commines, Ch. 108.

THIS is a most masterly performance, written since the framing the several Acts against BOSTON and AMERICA, and the best calculated to convince the Ministry, the people of England, and all the world, of the absurdity and wickedness of the late acts, and ruinous consequences, to England at least, that would certainly attend their being carried into execution.

Our last accounts, say, this pamphlet has had a wonderful effect in removing the prejudices and convincing the people of England.

To the PRINTERS,

You are desired to publish the following Address to the Citizens of New York, *on the present critical Situation of Affairs, lately published in that City.* Your's, A. B.

To the CITIZENS *of* New-York.

WERE I neither a Philadelphian, a New-Yorker, a Bostonian nor even a native of this continent, as a friend to the rights of mankind, I should interest myself in the fate of America. America must at present be considered as the principal, or indeed the only remaining seat of liberty.—In Corsica, Sweden, Poland, she has been borne down by the direct hand of violence; and in our parent country, she is sapp'd by corruption to so dangerous a degree, that she totters from the foundation, and unless propp'd by the virtue and spirit of her colonies, she must inevitably fall to the ground. A regular plan has been formed by the present court, for the introduction of arbitrary power;—this is no declamation, and did the size of this paper admit of it, I could prove the truth of the assertion by numberless instances: The privileges, and indeed natural rights of the subject, have been invaded in every part of the empire, one while by open force, another by cabal and the arts of corruption.—Even the islands of Minorca, Jersey, Guernsey, have not been protected by their insignificance, from the scourge of tyranny.—Great-Britain and Ireland have been drained almost of the last farthing, not for any national purposes, but to increase the influence of the crown, in creating new placemen, pensioners, and of course enemies to the public welfare, and liberty.

General warrants, violation of the rights of election, the disfranchisement of the proprietors of the East-India stock, murders committed, murderers pardoned, encouraged, rewarded, and the other overtacts (of treason, I may say) which the ministry have been guilty of against law, magna charta, and the English constitution, are so notorious, that it is almost impertinent to mention them; but there are other indications, or rather evidences of the temper and views of the court, which ought not to be passed over in silence, and which must convince the subjects that they are to expect nothing but from their own virtue and firmness.——

Every writer in support of boundless prerogative, every jacobite historian, (the Humes, Gurthries and Smollet's) has been caressed, placed or pensioned; Attacks have been made under the auspicies of the court, not only on the revolution, and the principal promoters of the revolution, but a scheme has been laid, and to the utmost of their power carried into execution, to proscribe virtue itself, by subverting the reputation of her brightest models.—They argue thus; *if we can spread the persuasion, that public virtue never did exist in a human breast, that patriotism has been in all ages only a mask for designing men; we shall goin the following point, we shall render mankind totally indifferent who are in office, who are not; whether a Pitt or a Bute—what maxims we rule by, what maxims we repudiate, whether we profess those of an Alfred, or a Stuart, will be a matter of indifference to the public, if we can once convince them, that their interests ever have been, and ever will be equally out of the question—When we have thus destroyed all political confidence, we have reason to flatter ourselves that the people will not be such fools as to think of opposition or resistance, but without giving themselves any unnecessary trouble, submit to the yoke we are preparing for them.* To accomplish these pious purposes, some fit instrument was to be sought and found, some man of a sufficiently corrupt heart, to qualify him for the task. This instrument was found in a certain Sir John Dalrymple, (who in the administration of Lord Rockingham had been turned out of an important office in Scotland, for manifest corrupt practices.—He was detached into France, and recommended by Lord Mansfield, and another very great personage, to the famous Duke D'Aiguillon; he, who had trampled on the few remaining laws of France, and exterminated their virtuous Parliaments.—The Duke D'Aiguillon, with the candour (as this Dalrymple tells us) inseparable from every minister of a great King, catches the idea of our court, (and as might be expected from so natural an ally) patronizes the project, and consigns to their agent, the key of the *depote des affaires etrangeres.**—Here he sets himself to work, to rummage, to garble, to defalcate, to forge,—for without stirring inferences, it is almost certain that he did forge—at length he triumphantly sallies forth, with these testimonies, as he hopes to persuade us, of the non-existence of human virtue, with proofs that her brightest patterns were knaves and hypocrites. It would be easy (tho' here might be thought tedious) to overturn the whole foundation, or at least defeat the intended effects of this abominable production;—but I cannot help remarking, that were the proofs of Sydney and Russel's being traytors irrefregable, he who should produce them, would be held in abhorrence by every friend to humanity.

It is necessary that some models of human virtue should be held up to our imitation: He who would remove from our sight these few models which history has left to us, would check every noble ardour of the soul, as it would then appear madness to attempt attaining what is incompatible with our nature. It may now perhaps be asked, what can be the intention (in an address to the citizens of New-York) of so long a preamble on the conduct and spirit of the court, in matters which do not particularly relate to America. I will explain to you my intention; it is to convince you, that when a spirit so hostile to general liberty (prevails, in those who have the power at home, you have only to hope for redress of grievances from the united virtue and firmness of the colonies; that the idea of proceeding by petition and remonstrance, is the most ridiculous idea that ever entered into weak heads. Can you seriously think your petitions would have any effect at this instant, when the confidence and temerity of the ministry are mounted to so much higher a pitch than we have hitherto seen them? Can you seriously think that your petitions would operate more strongly on so firmly a fixed minister, backed by a vast majority in parliament, than the petitions of the city of London, and the principal counties of England, with the first men of property and character, and a considerable number of the members at their head did on a minister less firmly seated, a minister, not only less firmly seated, but perhaps a much less bold and determined foe to liberty, than the present.—It is no calumny, it is no exaggeration to say, that Lord North is a determined foe to liberty.—He is so by inheritance; descended from one of the most forward and active instruments of tyranny under Charles the second; every speech, every action of his life, demonstrates him to be the genuine offspring.—On the brave Corsicans he never bestowed a gentler Epithet than rebels and traitors.—The mention of American liberties, the supposition that they had any liberties, always threw him into a frenzy of rage,—foaming at the mouth, and with eyes starting from their sockets, He has denounced, or rather vomitted forth eternal war against you & your posterity.—He has had the arrogance, the madness to declare, in the open senate, that he never would receive, never hear any petitions from America, until he had her at his feet.(1)

When it is considered that this avowed foe, and persecutor of America; this furious fanatick in despotism, is now become the omnipotent minister, I must repeat, that the idea of redressing grievances by petition and remonstrance, is the most contemptible idea, that ever entered into weak heads. It is indeed so very contemptible, that we cannot suppose those who adopt it are in earnest;—it is impossible not to suspect them of sinister designs.—They must mean, under the cloak of coolness and moderation, to check the vigour, so absolutely requisite at this juncture, and to prevent the only possible means of redress; they must mean to recommend themselves to the future favour of your oppressors.—They perhaps already devour in their minds, contracts, salaries, and pensions, for which, (if the ministry succeed) funds will be immediately established out of the fruits of your honest labour and industry.—They must be conscious that all the force and troops they can employ, will not effect their purposes, unless the corruption of your own members powerfully co-operates.—Upon the whole, considering the critical situation of affairs, the impending ruin over our heads, I cannot help being a good deal surprised and somewhat shocked, at the conduct of this city—Is this a time to amuse yourselves with narrow local politicks and disputes? Is this a time, when the dearest interests of yourselves, of posterity, and of mankind are at stake, (for the cause of liberty is the cause of mankind?) Is this a time I say, to indulge your little prejudices, jealousies, and personal piques? For shame citizens, discard all such disgraceful sentiments; assume a more noble character; save yourselves from the infamy which threatens you; let not the common ruin be laid to your charge. For my own part, I neither pretend to approve nor to condemn the measure which the committee hath lately thought proper to censure.—But this I will pretend to say, that the publishing the censure, may have most pernicious consequences; it may, by propagating the opinion of divisions starting up in this leading capital, repress the ardour of your own counties, of the other colonies, discourage your friends at home, and give fresh vigour to your enemies; and (the haste with which the publishing this censure was pressed, with the professed intention of transmitting it by the packet) gives, I must confess, a very suspicious air to its authors.—the design could not be good. It has already furnished matter of triumph to the enemies of liberty. One man in particular (he is indeed an official man, not a native of this country, and remarkable for his alacrity in political wickedness) sings *te deum* I am told, in all companies on this occasion, considering the victory as insured to his idol despotism.—There are now some further consequences to be apprehended from the present conduct of this city, which perhaps have not occurred to you, and which therefore I shall beg leave to offer to your consideration.—Is it not to be apprehended that the Bostonians, when they turn their eyes and address their prayers to you, as a sister people of America, for succour in their distress; and when instead of the vigour and noble spirit they had reason to expect from your former exertions, they see nothing but backwardness, frivolous delays, and (as to them it will appear) total dearth of spirit; is it not to be apprehended, that having no prospect of relief, they may grow desperate? And that their despair, in conjunction with the corruption of individuals among themselves, (for you may be assured that General Gage has unlimit-

(Turn to the last Page.)

* Office of records of foreign affairs.

(1) See Index's, under Acts of Parliament. See List of Grievances, page, 971, &c. See in Index's, Vol. 2, 3 — under M — See Magna Charta, pa. 390, 1050, Vol. 2. See Index's under petitions. See in Index — 399, Vol. 2 — 109, 121 See pa. 630, 669 Vol. 2

To the PUBLIC.

BEING informed by the Printers that I—— Wentworth, Esq; and Dr. P——n, have complained of their being unjustly treated in the Piece signed PRÆDICUS in the last Number of this Paper relative to the said Gentlemen's being Members of a certain Combination who 'tis said determine to let Monies to such Electors only as will vote for Courtiers.(1) I thereupon applied to the Person who was next to the first reporter, and was informed by him that I—— Wentworth was only mentioned as a monied Man in that Interest, but was not affirmed to be in the Combination, —— but he still affirms that such a Combination was declared to him by a Gentleman of good Credit, from whom he expects an authentic List of the Members of this pious Institution, who were declared to the said first Reporter without Reserve.

PRÆDICUS.

Dr. P——n's Friend who applied to the Printer denies his having any Hand in so villainous a Project as the above.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

We hear that the Assembly of this province which art now met, have resolved themselves into a grand Committee, and have appointed to-morrow at 10 o'clock, for the consideration of sundry letters from the Committees of our sister colonies, relative to American grievances; at which time, we are likewise informed, our provincial Committee, who are also sitting here, will have leave to attend the debates.

Last Friday afternoon, agreeable to invitation from the Committee of this city, Delagates from the several county Committees, viz. Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Bedford, Berks, Northampton & Northumberland, met the Committee for this city and county, and we hear they have been engaged in preparing a set of General Resolves, declaratory of the sense of this province, on the present state of British America, and the peculiar sufferings of our Brethren in Boston, and the Massachusetts Bay. We are assured that there is great unanimity in their councils and determinations, and that a happy presage may be formed of a general concurrence and support, in such measures as shall be found necessary to preserve and secure the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of this country.—The Resolves not being quite finished, we are obliged to postpone the publication of them to our next. We are informed, that a more full and ample declaration of our present grievances, and a suggestion of the mode of redress, so as to relieve the distressed Bostonians, ease the minds of the other colonists, and draw some just and equitable line between the mother country and the colonies, is under the consideration of this respectable meeting, and will be conveyed to the Hon. House of Representatives, as the advice or instructions of a number of their constituents, on this important occasion: which will also, in due time, be communicated to the public.

Capt. Osborne from Ferrol, which he left on the 6th ult. confirms the account of the Death of LOUIS XV. King of France; and adds, that the Duc de Choiseul, and his Party, were come into favour with the young King, and that Madam Barre, the late King's Mistress, the Duc de Aguillon, the late prime Minister, and all that Party, were banished the Court.

On Friday last arrived at Newcastle the Ship Peace and Plenty, Capt. M'Kenzie, with 400 passengers from Belfast.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Thursday last three Transports arrived here from Boston; they are now taking in Ordnance, and a Proportion of Military Stores, among which are 500 Barrels of Gun Powder; and we hear the Royal Welch Fuzileers, now here, are to embark this Week on board the said Transports, with a Detachment of the Train of Artillery, and to sail directly for Boston. *See Index under Troops*

"*From a Rascal in Office of Exports and Imports in Boston, (one Murray) to his Friend, D. Ar. M'Neil in Carolina.*

Our Sons of Liberty, as you'll see by the Papers, have at length procured for themselves a smart Dose of Correction; but they make Faces and take it with a bad Grace, which will not make the Operation the gentler. Will your Colony and others of the same Stamp, take warning by our Discipline? If they do not, they will certainly come in for their Share, now John Bull is roused.

The late Feats here have had one good Effect, to put Government in mind of some, who dared to show themselves in support of it, among others, your humble Servant is like to come in for a small Acknowledgment—about 150l. per Annum, in Office of Inspector of Exports and Imports, lately held by Thomas Erving, Esq; who is appointed Receiver General for your Province—the good of this Office to me is, that it can be executed without taking me quite from my beloved Amusement, this Farm."

Letters from London, as late as May 14th, mention a great Change in the Sentiments of the People, respecting the Guilt of the Bostonians, in destroying the Tea. The Representations of that Circumstance were so unfair, and so industriously propagated among all ranks of people, that a general Rage possessed the Body of the Nation against us. A worthy Writer has lately published a Pamphlet, setting Things in a true Light, which has had amazing Success.

Saturday last we received Advice from Albany, of the Death of that truly great and good Man, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. at his Seat at Johnson Hall, on Monday the 11th Instant.

BOSTON, August 1.

MORE than sixty days have expired, since Boston, by a late Edict of the British Parliament, has been besieged by a British Fleet and Army, and its trade annihilated: The inhabitants now receive that insult and damage, which was never experienced in the hottest wars we have been engaged in with France and Spain, and their allies, the Savages of the American woods:—The particulars of the siege, and the manœuvres of our enemies, may in future be told by some able historian. Suffice it at present to inform the world, that tho' wood and provisions have been allowed us by said Port Act, the introduction of these articles has been attended with such loss of time and unnecessary charges as greatly to raise the price of fuel upon the poor inhabitants: No wood can be brought from the rivers and bays included in our harbour, upon which we depended for a considerable part of our supply: No goods of any kind are suffered to be waterborne within a circle of sixty miles: No timber, boards, shingles, bricks, lime, sand, &c. &c. are to be transported from one wharf to another; and so even the tradesmen, not immediately dependent upon shipping are thrown out of business. No barrels of liquors, bread, flour, &c. are suffered to be brought a few rods in our row boats, or across our shortest ferries; and even the vessels on the stocks, which have for some time past been ready for launching, cannot be put into the water, without their being exposed to a threatned seizure. Neither is the dry'd table fish and oil, the charity of our Marblehead friends, nor rice, the generous present of the Carolinians, nor even house-sand, to be brought us by water, but must be encumbered with the great charge of about 30 miles: We are also cut off from the advantage and profit of supplying as usual an extent of sea-coast on the north and south of more than 200 leagues, even with British merchandize.—And when any of these hardships and distresses are mentioned to those insolents in office, the Commissioners and their understrappers, we are told, it was the design of the act, and that it is not their intent to lessen these difficulties:——

This is the treatment meted out by a British minister to a Town and Province, by whose exertions in a late war, the strong Fortress of Louisbough was taken, which purchased the Peace of Europe and delivered Britons from their terrible apprehensions of an invasion by French flat-bottomed Boats. What further cruelties we are to suffer we know not; but whether America, or even this single town is in this way to be brought to the feet of Lord North, with the full surrender of their ineftimable rights and liberties, time only can determine.——

By Capt. Lovett lately arrived at Portsmouth from Antigua, we learn, that the Merchants and Planters were in great Consternation there on reading the Proposals of the Colonies for suspending their Supplies of Lumber and Provisions; which they agree must be ruinous to them; and in Consequence they have appropriated a third of their Cane-Plantations for the culture of Indian Corn, Yams, Potatoes, &c. for the maintenance of their Slaves, in Case the suspension does take Place. It is further said, Antigua has sent home a Remonstrance on that head, and prayed Great-Britain, either to open the Port of Boston, and let them have Provisions as usual, or furnish them with the absolute Necessaries of Life, themselves; otherwise, say they, their Sugar Planting must speedily come to an End, as they can neither support their Slaves, nor ship the Sugars home for want of Casks. Notwithstanding the Distress in which they foresee they must be involved by our discontinuance of Trade with them, they generously commended us for the Resolutions, acknowledging that in our Circumstances any Measure we can lay hold on for Relief from the Chains imposing upon us is fully justifiable. An instance of their Generosity and Patriotism Capt. Lovett had the Pleasure of witnessing. That old troubler of Boston, Capt. Bruce, was railing against this Town in a large Company at a principal Tavern at Dinner while he was there; and after he had expatiated largely on the Abuse he had suffered for bringing his blessed Cargo of Tea, (though by the way the old Catiff was used more tenderly than any Ship Master concerned in that rascally Jobb) and hoped the next Freight he brought them would be Soldiers; a Gentleman stept calmly up to him, and asked him whether he had not for many Years got his Bread from the People against whom he was now so bitterly inveighing? And being answered in the affirmative, he caught Bruce by the Nose and led him out of the Company, requiring him to keep his distance, as a dirty Ingrate, unworthy of any Gentleman's Company or Countenance. The Company present on this agreed for the future not to afford him an Ounce of Freight on any Terms.——A fine Circle truly Captain Bruce! You ought indeed to be noticed by his Lordship; for 'tis great odds if you are not as Stiff as Obstinate, as wrong Headed a Miscreant as ever listed under his Banner.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia to his friend in Boston, dated the 4th of July 1768.

"I am extremely concerned at the measures pursuing by Great Britain against the Colonies: for poor Boston in particular. It could never be meant that she would be the sole butt of their —— I will call no harsh names. The rest of the Colonies were in full perspective.—Gradual in execution was the most probable means of gaining and establishing a precedent. The Capital subdued to obedience would have been sufficient, to every purpose. By obedience I mean obedience to the extraordinary new mandates; and I can assure you that but few who know the interest of the English Caribee Islands, but must, and do approve the measures adopted by the town of Boston(3) It cannot be conceived by you on the Continent, what a confusion the suspension of supplies to the Islands would occasion. Insurrections among the negroes must be the inevitable consequence. Hunger is and ever will be a means to appease its gnawings. The Islands formerly raised Negroe provisions, such as yams, potatoes and indian-corn nearly sufficient for each plantation, and had from North-America the remainder. But the grounds so appropriated, have of late years been constantly improved in canes as more profitable; and the food bro't from the Colonies being not only cheaper, but more solid and agreeable in taste; the withdraw of it from the slaves now accustomed to it, would be sufficient to breed a mutiny throughout the Estates. The property of many of these Estates, improved by their agents, and stocked with, from 2 to 700 negroes, residing in many of the leading men in London, Bristol & other Capital Seaports, interest would render them your advocates rather than suffer such immense fortunes to run to ruin.

"In short a suspension of supplies would oblige the planters to discontinue the culture of canes, and it could by no means be speedily recovered. The islands cannot subsist for any time without provisions from the Continent; and few indeed of their inhabitants are there but already groan with apprehension, that the dreaded suspension may take place.(2)

"I should conceive a second consideration would draw the attention of those Gentlemen to the common welfare, viz. the French King's death, and the measures that nation are taking in their Islands. It is not six months since several troops arrived in Martinico and Guadaloup, which are distributed in reinforcements to their garrisons. A continuance or renewal of this policy has very lately taken place. About eight days ago a Brig landed an hundred fresh troops at Port-Royal, and then proceeded to St. Domingo. The French say nine hundred more are on their passage for the same place in different vessels. Their artizans are all employed on fortresses adding and repairing; and many new batteries and redoubts are erecting in a private manner, even where no probable service by prevention to land, can be expected from them. In their gasconading way, they are very soon to conquer much of America as well as these Islands. War seems planing in Martinico, I hope no where else in this critical conjuncture. God only knows what would be the event. Their several preparations are unaccountable. I wish all matters were reconciled to be in readiness for what may happen."

At a legal Town-Meeting at Cambridge on Thursday last, a Committee was chosen to receive Donations for the Relief of their distressed Brethren in the Town of Boston.(1)

A Cart-Load of new Pick-Axes was seen putting into a Store on the Long-Wharff last Saturday. *Quere*, What are we to apprehend from all these Warlike Preparations? Is a Fort to be erected in good earnest, and the Town to be awed into Submission by Cannons and Mortars? Forbid it Heaven! Rather let it become an Heap, and be rased to its Foundation, than one mean Concession be the Means of its Preservation!

We learn from Virginia and North-Carolina, that immense Quantities of Grain are subscrib'd for there, for the Benefit of the Poor of this devoted Town, which is to be forwarded hither as soon as their Crops are ripe.

Saturday last a Vessel arrived here with 1000 Bushels of Grain, as a Present for the distressed Poor of this Town, from our truly worthy Friends and Brethren of Weathersfield, in the Colony of Connecticut.

A Consignment of English GOODS,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

An Assortment of Hatt-Trimmings, striped Damascus Bandanno and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, black Cravats, Knee-Garters, Coat-Bindings, Mohair and scarf Twist, death-head and metal Buttons, scarlet Gartering, steel-bow'd Spectacles, Needles and Purse Pins, Scotch Thread, a very neat silver-plated Coffee-Pot, silk Ferrets, worsted and silk Breeches Patterns, silk and thread Hose, striped Swanskins, Men and Boys Felt Hats, &c. &c.

To be Sold very low for Cash. Inquire of

William Palfrey.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-away from her Master, Francis Shaw, a likely tall Negro Woman, known by the Name of Violet Shaw, about 25 Years old; has a Blemish in one Eye, carried away with her a white Callico Riding Dress, a stript Callico Gown, a Claret coloured Poplin Gown, a stript blue and white Holland Gown, a Bengall Gown, and many other valuable Articles of Apparel.

Whoever apprehends her, and will return her to her Master in Boston, shall have four Dollars Reward and all necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or carrying off said Negro Servant as they would avoid the Rigour of the Law.

BOSTON, July 29th, 1774.

§ Pemberton. # Vid. Pa. 538. ‖ See List of Grievances, pa. 971, &c. ∨ By Post Ack, see page, 499. — Gentlemen
† In destroying Tea, &c. vid. Pa. 415, &c. Speech Malcolm, pa. 441.) See Index under Donations. (1) See Index under Committee Vol. I. (2) See Index

To his Excellency Governor GAGE.

SIR,

THE very great Pains that are taken to make it believed both in this Country, and in Great-Britain, that no real Diſcontents prevail in the Colonies but ſuch as are in the Town of Boſton, or ſuch as originated with or were fomented by ſome factious Perſons there, convinces me of the great Hazard that is apprehended to the Cauſe of Oppreſſion from a Diſcovery of the true State of Affairs in America. It has, upon the taking Place of ſome extraordinary Event, been in the Power of factious Men, by ſeizing the Paſſions for a Moment, to miſlead the Multitude and drive them to commit ſuch Extravagances as cool Reaſon can never juſtify; but, Sir, was it ever known that a few Men at one End of an extenſive Continent ſhou'd be able to draw in Millions of equal Capacities and equal Advantages for obtaining Knowledge with themſelves, to eſpouſe their Cauſe and to continue ſo to do for Years together?—Unleſs there had been ſome real Cauſe of Complaint, wou'd it have been poſſible for Men divided in Intereſt and in religious Principles, as it were by Inſpiration to have adopted the ſame Opinion at the ſame Time, though their local Diſtance rendered it impoſſible that there cou'd have been any Communication of Sentiments by which they might have been influenced?—and has not this been ſurpriſingly the Caſe in the Diſputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies? Have we not been aſtoniſhed, not only at the Similarity of Arguments uſed by the Coloniſts, but alſo of the Meaſures purſued by them? have they blindly followed one another in Error, or have they calmly weighed and deliberated upon the State of publick Affairs, and with Caution reſolved upon the Steps taken to obtain a Redreſs of their Grievances?[1] No one is at a Loſs for an Anſwer to theſe Queſtions; but it is unneceſſary to look back, it will be ſufficient to take a View of the preſent State of the Colonies. See how unitedly they eſpouſe the Cauſe of the oppreſſed Boſtonians![2] Attend to their Reſolutions which all breathe the ſame Spirit—obſerve how generouſly they have contributed,[3] and are ſtill contributing to their Relief. They conſider themſelves as injured by every Hardſhip laid upon Boſton; and whilſt their compaſſionate Hearts melt at their Diſtreſſes, they venerate the Sufferers and almoſt envy them the Glory of ſuffering in the common Cauſe of virtuous Freedom.

Was not Lord North, Sir, very greatly miſtaken, when he aſſerted that the People of America would not reſent the Treatment given to Boſton? Are the Colonies underſtood by the Britiſh Parliament? Do not the Meaſures purſued by them of late, diſcover ſuch a want of Knowledge of the State, and Temper of the People, as would (if other Arguments were wanting) prove beyond a Poſſibility of Doubt, that it would be to the laſt Degree injurious to both Countries, for the Britiſh Parliament to exerciſe the Power of legiſlating for the Colonies.

The Bills[4] for regulating the Government of this Colony, and for the Trial of Perſons committing capital Offences here, may perhaps be thought capable of being carried into Execution. It may be apprehended that the other Colonies will not perceive that the ſame Stroke which deſtroys the Charter of this Colony, mortally wounds their Charters.——

It may be imagined that the Coloniſts will not diſcern that by an Alteration of their Charters, the Tenure of their Lands is alſo changed; and that the ſame Power which can eſſentially alter their Charters, can with equal Juſtice annihilate them; and that if their Charters are annihilated, time-ſerving Juriſts will be of Opinion that their Lands thereby become the Property of the Crown, and that they may either be granted to other Perſons, or to the preſent Poſſeſſors, upon ſuch Terms as the Crown ſhall impoſe.—It may be believed, that none of our Land Holders ever heard that when the old Charter of this Colony was ſaid to be vacated in the Reign of King James II. the Government here inſiſted upon every Perſon's applying for new Grants of their Lands: And that large Fees were demanded for thoſe Grants; and that ſuch as did not comply, were threatened with the Loſs of their Lands; and indeed had not the glorious Revolution taken Place, the Threat might have been executed.

You, Sir, know that the People bear theſe Things in their Minds, and that an Attempt to enforce ſuch Acts would be like an Attempt to cut them intirely off from the Face of the Earth.

Your Excellency's Repreſentations will have great Weight at the Britiſh Court. You may afford the King and his Miniſters ſuch Light with Reſpect to the Colonies, as may lead to Meaſures that will greatly promote the Welfare of both Countries; and there cannot be any Thing more noble, no Object can be more worthy of your Excellency's Ambition, than to be the Inſtrument of making the Reign of your Sovereign glorious, and of rendering his Subjects happy. I am,

With due Reſpect to your Excellency,

A Freeholder of the County of SUFFOLK.

(The Piece ſign'd HAMPDEN *from our Correſpondent in* Rhode-Iſland, *came to Hand too late for a Place in this Week's Paper, but ſhall be inſerted in our next.)*

---

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſundry Goods and Merchandizes were taken and ſtolen out of the Store of the Subſcriber in Boſton, between the 20th Day of May and the 23d Day of July laſt, to the Amount of £.400 L. M. Part of which Goods and Merchandize were found in the Dwelling Houſe or Store of Jonathan Brewer of Watertown, in the County of Middleſex, Trader. And whereas ſaid Jonathan Brewer hath ſince made his Eſcape, and cannot be found. Whoever therefore will take up or apprehend the ſaid Jonathan Brewer, ſo that he may be proſecuted according to Law for his ſaid Offences, ſhall be paid the above Reward by me.—— The ſaid Brewer is a well-built Man, about 5 Feet and an half High, walks ſtreit, and goes decently dreſſed. Had on when he went away (as is ſuppoſed) a white Coat, and ſpotted Jacket and Breeches, his Hair is black and cut ſhort, and he generally wears mixt-coloured Silk Stockings.

Boſton, 1ſt Auguſt, 1774. FRED. WM. GEYER.

Fred^k. W^m. Geyer & Abr^m. Burgeſs,

BEG Leave to acquaint the Public, That they have entered into a Co-partnerſhip, under the Firm of GEYER & BURGESS; and that they have on Hand a general Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Scotch Piece Goods, which they are determined to ſell on the loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale only, at their Store (the Door below Meſſrs. Bethune and Prince's) in King-Street, Boſton.

Said GEYER requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, or to the late Company of Frazier and Geyer, either on Bond, Note or Book, to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe they will be put in Suit. (6 weeks.)

Auguſt 2, 1774.

---

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Store of the Subſcriber, the Night of the 25th Inſtant, the following Goods, viz. A half Piece ſuperfine blue Cloth, half Piece ſuperfine garnet Cloth, two Bags Buttons, three Dozen Womens fine cotton Stockings, ten Dozen Spitalfield Handkerchiefs, one Piece Bandanno Handkerchiefs, three Bandanno Handkerchiefs, ſome Chocolate, Loaf-Sugar, a parcel Cudines, ſome Metal Buttons.

Whoever will give Intelligence of the above Goods, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward. JOHN WINSLOW, jun.

TO BE SOLD *(Exceeding cheap)* BY

Joſhua Blanchard, jun.

At his Store on Dock Square, BOSTON.

A Quantity of Bread, Superfine Flour, Philadelphia Barr-Iron, a Quantity of excellent Bacon, and Weſt-India Goods and Groceries of all kinds.

ABSENTED himſelf from his Maſter an Indented Servant, Named JAMES BAYLEY, about 17 Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, flat Noſe, large Mouth and Lips, ſhort black Hair, Walks Lazy and heavy, and is very artful in making Keys to open and pick Locks; Stole and took with him when he went away a Brick coloured Ratteen Coat, a ſtriped red and white Waiſtcoat, white Linnen Breeches, blue Yarn Stockings, a Pair of thin Pumps, a white Cotton Shirt, with Linnen Sleeves, one Tow Shirt, and a Beaver-rit Hat.—— Whoever will take up ſaid Run-away and ſecure him, and give Information to the Subſcriber, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have a handſome Reward and neceſſary Charges paid by JOHN BLACK.

Rutland Diſtrict, *July* 25, 1774.

Daniel Bell,

At his Store near the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall,

Has to ſell,

A ſmall Quantity of good Sugar, in Hogſheads or Barrels, very cheap for Caſh

---

TO BE SOLD,

ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

At his uſual Place of Sale,

To cloſe an Invoice ſent in for Sale,

Conſiſting of,

WOOLENS, Linnens, Checks, Callicoes, Muſlins, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Wool Cards, &c. &c. &c. Likewiſe ſundry Articles of Houſhold, as Deſks, Tables, Feather Beds, Curtains, &c. an 8-Day Clock, Watches, &c. &c.—

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. JOHN DE COSTA, late of Boſton, Maſon, deceas'd, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with us the Subſcribers, Executors.

JOHN DECOSTA,
JONATHAN-ROUSE DECOSTA.
JOSEPH DECOSTA,
ELIZABETH DECOSTA,
JOSHUA DAVIS.

Boſton, July 29, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Chaiſe, with Harneſs com-

pleat, 3 good Horſes, Saddles, &c. Alſo a Variety of Houſe Furniture, conſiſting of Mehogany Leather Bottom Chairs, round-about ditto, one very neat Mehogany Hair Bottom Cloſe-ſtool Chair, two eaſy ditto, a handſome Secretair, Mehogany Square Tables, Window Curtains, Bedding with Curtains, &c. Two Guns, and ſundry other Articles. Enquire of JACOB WENDELL, near the King's Chapel, who has the Diſpoſal of the ſame.

N. B. If the above Articles are not Sold by the 20th of Auguſt Inſtant, then to be Sold by publick Auction on ſaid Day, at the Houſe of Mr. Richard Sare, late of Boſton, Baker, deceaſed, at New-Boſton.

The Eſtate of Mr. *Benjamin Bagnall*,

late of *Boſton*, Watch Maker, deceas'd, being conſidered Inſolvent, and 6 Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts, the Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *Foſter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, give Notice that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in King ſtreet, on the firſt Tueſday of *Auguſt*, and the five following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boſton, July 28th, 1774.

WANTED,

A ſober, honeſt Man, of good Character, that can take Care of Horſes and drive a Carriage. He muſt be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A large & convenient Brick Houſe,

fronting on the main Street in the Town of Providence, in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland; ſaid Houſe on the Front is three Stories high, has eight Rooms on each Floor, all finiſhed, and in good Order; has, in the lower Story, four Shops for Sale of Goods; and has a good large Garden, and other Accommodations back of it; it might well accommodate ſeveral Families. The Owner would take the whole Pay for it in Engliſh or Weſt-India Goods. For further Particulars, any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to JOHN FOSTER, Eſq; in ſaid Providence. (4w.)

A Young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, and can be well recommended, would be glad to go into a Gentleman's Family to ſuckle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WHEREAS publick Notice has been given to the Proprietors of a Townſhip lying on both Sides Little-Amaraſcoggin River, in the County of Cumberland, in the late Province of Maine, granted by the Great and General Court on the 11th Day of June, A. D. 1771, to Capt. Joſhua Fuller, and others, of the Taxes that have been granted on their Rights in ſaid Townſhip; ſeveral of which Proprietors are delinquent in the Payment of ſaid Taxes: They are therefore hereby Notified that unleſs they Pay ſaid Taxes to DAVID SANGER, of Watertown, Collector and Treaſurer for ſaid Proprietors, by One o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 31ſt Day of Auguſt next, their reſpective Rights will be Sold (as the Law directs) for the Payment of their Taxes and Incidental Charges: The Sale to begin at 20'Clock in ſaid Afternoon, at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. ISAAC GLEASON, Innholder in Waltham, and continued (if need be) by Adjournment till the whole be Sold.

ALEX. SHEPARD,
JOSIAH BROWN,
JOSIAH BISCO,
} Committee for Sale.

June 30, 1774.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill.

TO MORROW MORNING, at TEN o'Clock, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At GREENLEAF's Auction-Room,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods as uſual—Among which are—a beautiful Aſſortment of Patches, Chints and Callicoes. Alſo two good Feather Beds. WM. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock preciſely.

At GOULD's *Auction-Office*, In Back-Street,

On FRIDAY Next,

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A Variety of Engliſh and Hard-Ware GOODS. *Alſo*, ſome Houſhold Furniture.

R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

For private Sale at ſaid Office

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalm and Spelling Books, with a general Aſſortment of New Books, in Hiſtory, Divinity, Novels, Plays, &c.—Genuine Kippen Snuff, white Threads, Gauzes, one large and elegant Turkey Carpett, ſundry Chaiſes, both New and Second Hand.

CHEAP GOODS.

There is now Selling off, by Wholeſale and Retail, at BICKER's Auction Room, near the Market, Boſton, Moſt kinds of Engliſh, India and Scotch GOODS, Among which are many Articles ſuitable for the Fall Trade. (6 w.)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt.

Ten Whites. Two Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Twelve.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*

Monday, 48 min. aft. 6 — Friday, 4 min. after. 10
Tueſday, 40 min. aft. 7 — Saturday, 50 min. aft. 10
Wedneſday 27 m. aft. 8 — Lord's Day, 30 m. aft. 11
Thurſday, 16 min. aft. 9 — New D 7 D. 7 Morn.

---

(1) See Liſt of Grievances, pa. 971, &c. (2) See Tea deſtroyed, pa. 415, &c. (3) See Reſolves, &c. in Index. (4) See Portact, pa. 499. (2) See in index under Donations. (3) See pa. 509, 532. (4) See Index under debates in Commons Houſe ... See Charter, pa. 1077, vol. 2

To the PUBLIC.

BEING informed by the Printers that Isaac Winslow, Esq; and Dr. P—n, have complained of their being unjustly treated in the Piece signed PRÆDICUS in the last Number of this Paper relative to the said Gentlemen's being Members of a certain Combination who 'tis said determine to let Monies to such Electors only as will vote for Courtiers. I thereupon applied to the Person who was next to the first reporter, and was informed by him that Isaac Winslow was only mentioned as a nemied Man in that Interest, but was not affirmed to be in the Combination, ——but he still affirms that such a Combination was declared to him by a Gentleman of good Credit, from whom he expects an authentic List of the Members of this pious Institution, who were declared to the said first Reporter without Reserve. PRÆDICUS.

Dr. P—n's Friend who applied to the Printer denies his having any Hand in so villainous a Project as the above.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

We hear that the Assembly of this province which art now met, have resolved themselves into a grand Committee, and have appointed to-morrow at 10 o'clock, for the consideration of sundry letters from the Committees of our sister colonies, relative to American grievances; at which time, we are likewise informed, our provincial Committee, who are also sitting here, will have leave to attend the debates.

Last Friday afternoon, agreeable to invitation from the Committee of this city, Delagates from the several county Committees, viz. Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Bedford, Berks, Northampton & Northumberland, met the Committee for this city and county, and we hear they have been engaged in preparing a set of General Resolves, declaratory of the sense of this province, on the present state of British America, and the peculiar sufferings of our Brethren in Boston, and the Massachusetts Bay. We are assured that there is great unanimity in their councils and determinations, and that a happy presage may be formed of a general concurrence and support, in such measures as shall be found necessary to preserve and secure the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of this country.—The Resolves not being quite finished, we are obliged to postpone the publication of them to our next. We are informed, that a more full and ample declaration of our present grievances, and a suggestion of the mode of redress, so as to relieve the distressed Bostonians, ease the minds of the other colonists, and draw some just and equitable line between the mother country and the colonies, is under the consideration of this respectable meeting, and will be conveyed to the Hon. House of Representatives, as the advice or instructions of a number of their constituents, on this important occasion: which will also, in due time, be communicated to the public.

Capt. Osborne from Ferrol, which he left on the 6th ult. confirms the account of the Death of LOUIS XV. King of France; and adds, that the Duc de Choiseul, and his Party, were come into favour with the young King, and that Madam Barre, the late King's Mistress, the Duc de Aguillon, the late prime Minister, and all that Party, were banished the Court.

On Friday last arrived at Newcastle the Ship Peace and Plenty, Capt. M'Kenzie, with 400 passengers from Belfast.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Thursday last three Transports arrived here from Boston; they are now taking in Ordnance, and a Proportion of Military Stores, among which are 500 Barrels of Gun Powder; and we hear the Royal Welch Fuzileers, now here, are to embark this Week on board the said Transports, with a Detachment of the Train of Artillery, and to sail directly for Boston. *See Index under Provincial Officers*

"*From a Rascal in Office of Exports and Imports in Boston, (one Murray) to his Friend, D. Ar. M'Neil in Carolina.*

Our Sons of Liberty, as you'll see by the Papers, have at length procured for themselves a smart Dose of Correction; but they make Faces and take it with a bad Grace, which will not make the Operation the gentler. Will your Colony and others of the same Stamp, take warning by our Discipline? If they do not, they will certainly come in for their Share, now John Bull is roused.

The late Feats here have had one good Effect, to put Government in mind of some, who dared to show themselves in support of it, among others, your humble Servant is like to come in for a small Acknowledgment—about 150l. per Annum, in Office of Inspector of Exports and Imports, lately held by Thomas Erving, Esq; who is appointed Receiver General for your Province—the good of this Office to me is, that it can be executed without taking me quite from my beloved Amusement, this Farm."

Letters from London, as late as May 14th, mention a great Change in the Sentiments of the People, respecting the Guilt of the Bostonians, in destroying the Tea. The Representations of that Circumstance were so unfair, and so industriously propagated among all ranks of people, that a general Rage possessed the Body of the Nation against us. A worthy Writer has lately published a Pamphlet, setting Things in a true Light, which has had amazing Success.

Saturday last we received Advice from Albany, of the Death of that truly great and good Man, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. at his Seat at Johnson Hall, on Monday the 11th Instant.

BOSTON, August 1.

MORE than sixty days have expired, since Boston, by a late Edict of the British Parliament, has been besieged by a British Fleet and Army, and its trade annihilated: The inhabitants now receive that insult and damage, which was never experienced in the hottest wars we have been engaged in with France and Spain, and their allies, the Savages of the American woods:—The particulars of the siege, and the manœuvres of our enemies, 'tis to be hoped in future be told by some able historian. Suffice it at present to inform the world, that tho' wood and provisions have been allowed us by said Port Act, the introduction of these articles has been attended with such loss of time and unnecessary charges as greatly to raise the price of fuel upon the poor inhabitants: No wood can be brought from the rivers and bays included in our harbour, upon which we depended for a considerable part of our supply: No goods of any kind are suffered to be waterborne within a circle of sixty miles: No timber, boards, shingles, bricks, lime, sand, &c. &c. are to be transported from one wharf to another; and so even the tradesmen, not immediately dependent upon shipping are thrown out of business. No barrels of liquors, bread, flour, &c. are suffered to be brought a few rods in our row boats, or across our shortest ferries; and even the vessels on the stocks, which have for some time past been ready for launching, cannot be put into the water, without their being exposed to a threatned seizure. Neither is the dry'd table fish and oil, the charity of our Marblehead friends, nor rice, the generous present of the Carolinians, nor even house-sand, to be brought us by water, but must be encumbered with the great charge of about 30 miles: We are also cut off from the advantage and profit of supplying as usual an extent of seacoast on the north and south of more than 200 leagues, even with British merchandize.—And when any of these hardships and distresses are mentioned to those insolents in office, the Commissioners and their understrappers, we are told, it was the design of the act, and that it is not their intent to lessen these difficulties:——

This is the treatment meted out by a British minister to a Town and Province, by whose exertions in a late war, the strong Fortress of Louisbough was taken, which purchased the Peace of Europe and delivered Britons from their terrible apprehensions of an invasion by French flat-bottomed Boats. What further cruelties we are to suffer we know not; but whether America, or even this single town is in this way to be brought to the feet of Lord North, with the full surrender of their ineffimable rights and liberties, time only can determine.——

By Capt. Lovett lately arrived at Portsmouth from Antigua, we learn, that the Merchants and Planters were in great Consternation there on reading the Proposals of the Colonies for suspending their Supplies of Lumber and Provisions; which they agree must be ruinous to them; and in Consequence they have appropriated a third of their Cane-Plantations for the culture of Indian Corn, Yams, Potatoes, &c. for the maintenance of their Slaves, in Case the suspension does take Place. It is further said, Antigua has sent home a Remonstrance on that head, and prayed Great-Britain, either to open the Port of Boston, and let them have Provisions as usual, or furnish them with the absolute Necessaries of Life, themselves; otherwise, say they, their Sugar Planting must speedily come to an End, as they can neither support their Slaves, nor ship the Sugars home for want of Casks. Notwithstanding the Distress in which they foresee they must be involved by our discontinuance of Trade with them, they generously commended us for the Resolution, acknowledging that in our Circumstances any Measure we can lay hold on for Relief from the Chains imposing upon us is fully justifiable. An instance of their Generosity and Patriotism Capt. Lovett had the Pleasure of witnessing. That old troubler of Boston, Capt. Bruce, was railing against this Town in a large Company at a principal Tavern at Dinner while he was there; and after he had expatiated largely on the Abuse he had suffered for bringing his blessed Cargo of Tea, (though by the way the old Catiff was used more tenderly than any Ship Master concerned in that rascally Jobb) and hoped the next Freight he brought them would be Soldiers; a Gentleman stept calmly up to him, and asked him whether he had not for many Years got his Bread from the People against whom he was now so bitterly inveighing? And being answered in the affirmative, he caught Bruce by the Nose and led him out of the Company, requiring him to keep his distance, as a dirty Ingrate, unworthy of any Gentleman's Company or Countenance. The Company present on this agreed for the future not to afford him an Ounce of Freight on any Terms.——A fine Circle truly Captain Bruce! You ought indeed to be noticed by his Lordship; for 'tis great odds if you are not as Stiff as Obstinate, as wrong Headed a Miscreant as ever listed under his Banner.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia to his friend in Boston, dated the 4th of July last.

"I am extremely concerned at the measures pursuing by Great Britain against the Colonies: for poor Boston in particular. It could never be meant that she would be the sole butt of their —— I will call no harsh names. The rest of the Colonies were in full perspective.—Gradual in execution was the most probable means of gaining and establishing a precedent. The Capital subdued to obedience would have been sufficient, to every purpose. By obedience I mean obedience to the extraordinary new mandates; and I can assure you that but few who know the interest of the English Caribee Islands, but must, and do approve the measures adopted by the town of Boston. It cannot be conceived by you on the Continent, what a confusion the suspension of supplies to the Islands would occasion. Insurrections among the negroes must be the inevitable consequence. Hunger in and ever will be a means to appease its gnawings. The Islands formerly raised Negroe provisions, such as yams, potatoes and indian-corn nearly sufficient for each plantation, and had from North-America the remainder. But the grounds so appropriated, have of late years been constantly improved in canes as more profitable; and the food bro't from the Colonies being not only cheaper, but more solid and agreeable in taste; the withdraw of it from the slaves now accustomed to it, would be sufficient to breed a mutiny throughout the Estates. The property of many of these Estates, improved by their agents, and stocked with, from 2 to 700 negroes, residing in many of the leading men in London, Bristol & other Capital Seaports, interest would render them your advocates rather than suffer such immense fortunes to run to ruin.

"In short a suspension of supplies would oblige the planters to discontinue the culture of canes, and it could by no means be speedily recovered. The islands cannot subsist for any time without provisions from the Continent; and few indeed of their inhabitants are there but already groan with apprehension, that the dreaded suspension may take place.

"I should conceive a second consideration would draw the attention of those Gentlemen to the common welfare, viz. the French King's death, and the measures that nation are taking in their Islands. It is not six months since several troops arrived in Martinico and Guadaloup, which are distributed in reinforcements to their garrisons. A continuance or renewal of this policy has very lately taken place. About eight days ago a Brig landed an hundred fresh troops at Port-Royal, and then proceeded to St. Domingo. The French say nine hundred more are on their passage for the same place in different vessels. Their artizans are all employed on fortresses adding and repairing; and many new batteries and redoubts are erecting in a private manner, even where no probable service by prevention to land, can be expected from them. In their gasconading way, they are very soon to conquer much of America as well as these Islands. War seems planing in Martinico, I hope no where else in this critical conjuncture. God only knows what would be the event. Their several preparations are unaccountable. I wish all matters were reconciled to be in readiness for what may happen."

At a legal Town-Meeting at Cambridge on Thursday last, a Committee was chosen to receive Donations for the Relief of their distressed Brethren in the Town of Boston.

A Cart-Load of new Pick-Axes was seen putting into a Store on the Long-Wharff last Saturday. *Quere*, What are we to apprehend from all these Warlike Preparations? Is a Fort to be erected in good earnest, and the Town to be awed into Submission by Cannons and Mortars? Forbid it Heaven! Rather let it become an Heap, and be raised to its Foundation, than one mean Concession be the Means of its Preservation!

We learn from Virginia and North-Carolina, that immense Quantities of Grain are subscrib'd for there, for the Benefit of the Poor of this devoted Town, which is to be forwarded hither as soon as their Crops are ripe.

Saturday last a Vessel arrived here with 1000 Bushels of Grain, as a Present for the distressed Poor of this Town, from our truly worthy Friends and Brethren of Weathersfield, in the Colony of Connecticut.

A Consignment of English GOODS,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

An Assortment of Hatt-Trimmings, striped Damascus Bandanno and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, black Cravats, Knee-Garters, Coat-Bindings, Mohair and scarf Twist, death-head and metal Buttons, scarlet Gartering, steel-bow'd Spectacles, Needles and Purse Pins, Scotch Thread, a very neat silver-plated Coffee-Pot, silk Ferrets, worsted and Silk Breeches Patterns, silk and thread Hose, striped Swanskins, Men and Boys Felt Hats, &c. &c.

To be Sold very low for Cash. Inquire of

William Palfrey.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-away from her Master, Francis Shaw, a likely tall Negro Woman, known by the Name of Violet Shaw, about 25 Years old; has a Blemish in one Eye, carried away with her a white Callico Riding Dress, a strip Callico Gown, a Claret coloured Poplin Gown, a strip blue and white Holland Gown, a Bengall Gown, and many other valuable Articles of Apparel.

Whoever apprehends her, and will return her to her Master in Boston, shall have four Dollars Reward and all necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or carrying off said Negro Servant as they would avoid the Rigour of the Law.

BOSTON, July 29th, 1774.

---

‡ Pemberton. # Vid. Pa. 538. ‖ See List of Grievances, pa. 971. &c. ∨ By Post ad, see page, 499 — G. Britain
§ In destroying Tea, &c. vid. pa. 415, &c. Loring Malcolm, pa. 441.) See Index, under Donations. (1) See Index under Committee Vol. (2) See Index

To his Excellency Governor GAGE.

SIR,

THE very great Pains that are taken to make it believed both in this Country, and in Great-Britain, that no real Diſcontents prevail in the Colonies but ſuch as are in the Town of Boſton, or ſuch as originated with or were fomented by ſome factious Perſons there, convinces me of the great Hazard that is apprehended to the Cauſe of Oppreſſion from a Diſcovery of the true State of Affairs in America. It has, upon the taking Place of ſome extraordinary Event, been in the Power of factious Men, by ſeizing the Paſſions for a Moment, to miſlead the Multitude and drive them to commit ſuch Extravagances as cool Reaſon can never juſtify; but, Sir, was it ever known that a few Men at one End of an extenſive Continent ſhou'd be able to draw in Millions of equal Capacities and equal Advantages for obtaining Knowledge with themſelves, to eſpouſe their Cauſe and to continue ſo to do for Years together?—Unleſs there had been ſome real Cauſe of Complaint, wou'd it have been poſſible for Men divided in Intereſt and in religious Principles, as it were by Inſpiration to have adopted the ſame Opinion at the ſame Time, though their local Diſtance rendered it impoſſible that there cou'd have been any Communication of Sentiments by which they might have been influenced?—and has not this been ſurpriſingly the Caſe in the Diſputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies? Have we not been aſtoniſhed, not only at the Similarity of Arguments uſed by the Coloniſts, but alſo of the Meaſures purſued by them? have they blindly followed one another in Error, or have they calmly weighed and deliberated upon the State of publick Affairs, and with Caution reſolved upon the Steps taken to obtain a Redreſs of their Grievances?—No one is at a Loſs for an Anſwer to theſe Queſtions; but it is unneceſſary to look back, it will be ſufficient to take a View of the preſent State of the Colonies. See how unitedly they eſpouſe the Cauſe of the oppreſſed Boſtonians! Attend to their Reſolutions which all breathe the ſame Spirit—obſerve how generouſly they have contributed, and are ſtill contributing to their Relief. They conſider themſelves as injured by every Hardſhip laid upon Boſton; and whilſt their compaſſionate Hearts melt at their Diſtreſſes, they venerate the Sufferers and almoſt envy them the Glory of ſuffering in the common Cauſe of virtuous Freedom.

Was not Lord North, Sir, very greatly miſtaken, when he aſſerted that the People of America would not reſent the Treatment given to Boſton? Are the Colonies underſtood by the Britiſh Parliament? Do not the Meaſures purſued by them of late, diſcover ſuch a want of Knowledge of the State, and Temper of the People, as would (if other Arguments were wanting) prove beyond a Poſſibility of Doubt, that it would be to the laſt Degree injurious to both Countries, for the Britiſh Parliament to exerciſe the Power of legiſlating for the Colonies.

The Bills for regulating the Government of this Colony, and for the Trial of Perſons committing capital Offences here, may perhaps be thought capable of being carried into Execution. It may be apprehended that the other Colonies will not perceive that the ſame Stroke which deſtroys the Charter of this Colony, mortally wounds their Charters.——

It may be imagined that the Coloniſts will not diſcern that by an Alteration of their Charters, the Tenure of their Lands is alſo changed; and that the ſame Power which can eſſentially alter their Charters, can with equal Juſtice annihilate them; and that if their Charters are annihilated, time-ſerving Juriſts will be of Opinion that their Lands thereby become the Property of the Crown, and that they may either be granted to other Perſons, or to the preſent Poſſeſſors, upon ſuch Terms as the Crown ſhall impoſe.—It may be believed, that none of our Land Holders ever heard that when the old Charter of this Colony was ſaid to be vacated in the Reign of King James II. the Government here inſiſted upon every Perſon's applying for new Grants of their Lands: And that large Fees were demanded for thoſe Grants; and that ſuch as did not comply, were threatened with the Loſs of their Lands; and indeed had not the glorious Revolution taken Place, the Threat might have been executed.

You, Sir, know that the People bear theſe Things in their Minds, and that an Attempt to enforce ſuch Acts would be like an Attempt to cut them intirely off from the Face of the Earth.

Your Excellency's Repreſentations will have great Weight at the Britiſh Court. You may afford the King and his Miniſters ſuch Light with Reſpect to the Colonies, as may lead to Meaſures that will greatly promote the Welfare of both Countries; and there cannot be any Thing more noble, no Object can be more worthy of your Excellency's Ambition, than to be the Inſtrument of making the Reign of your Sovereign glorious, and of rendering his Subjects happy. I am,

With due Reſpect to your Excellency,

A Freeholder of the County of SUFFOLK.

(The Piece ſign'd HAMPDEN *from our Correſpondent in* Rhode-Iſland, *come to Hand too late for a Place in this Week's Paper, but ſhall be inſerted in our next.)*

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſundry Goods and Merchandize were taken and ſtolen out of the Store of the Subſcriber in Boſton, between the 20th Day of May and the 23d Day of July laſt, to the Amount of £400 L. M. Part of which Goods and Merchandize were found in the Dwelling Houſe or Store of Jonathan Brewer of Watertown, in the County of Middleſex, Trader. And whereas ſaid Jonathan Brewer hath ſince made his Eſcape, and cannot be found. Whoever therefore will take up or apprehend the ſaid Jonathan Brewer, ſo that he may be proſecuted according to Law for his ſaid Offence, ſhall be paid the above Reward by me.—— The ſaid Brewer is a well-built Man, about 5 Feet and an half High, walks erect, and goes decently dreſſed. Had on when he went away (as is ſuppoſed) a white Coat, and ſpotted Jacket and Breeches, his Hair is black and cut ſhort, and he generally wears mixt-coloured Silk Stockings.

Boſton, 18 Auguſt, 1774. FRED. WM. GEYER.

Fred^k. W^m. Geyer & Abr^m. Burgeſs,

BEG Leave to acquaint the Public, That they have entered into a Co-partnerſhip, under the Firm of GEYER & BURGESS; and that they have on Hand a general Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Scotch Piece Goods, which they are determined to ſell on the loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale only, at their Store (the Door below Meſſrs. Bethune and Prince's) in King-Street, Boſton.

Said GEYER requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, or to the late Company of Frazier and Geyer, either on Bond, Note or Book, to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe they will be put in Suit. (6 weeks.)

Auguſt 1, 1774.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Store of the Subſcriber, the Night of the 25th Inſtant, the following Goods, viz. A half Piece ſuperfine blue Cloth, half Piece ſuperfine garnet Cloth, two Bags Buttons, three Dozen Womens fine cotton Stockings, ten Dozen Spitalfield Handkerchiefs, one Piece Bandanno Handkerchiefs, three Bandanno Handkerchiefs, ſome Chocolate, Loaf-Sugar, a parcel Codfiſhes, ſome Metal Buttons.

Whoever will give Intelligence of the above Goods, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward. JOHN WINSLOW, jun.

TO BE SOLD *(Exceeding cheap)* BY

Joſhua Blanchard, jun.

At his Store on Dock Square, BOSTON.

A Quantity of Bread, Superfine Flour, Philadelphia Barr-Lion, a Quantity of excellent Bacon, and Weſt-India Goods and Groceries of all kinds.

ABSENTED himſelf from his Maſter an Indented Servant, Named JAMES BAYLEY, about 17 Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, flat Noſe, large Mouth and Lips, ſhort black Hair, Walks Lazy and heavy, and is very artful in making Keys to open and pick Locks; Stole and took with him when he went away a Brick coloured Ratteen Coat, a ſtriped red and white Waiſtcoat, white Linnen Breeches, blue Yarn Stockings, a Pair of thin Pumps, a white Cotton Shirt, with Linnen Sleeves, one Tow Shirt, and a Beaver-fit Hat.—— Whoever will take up ſaid Run-away and ſecure him, and give Information to the Subſcriber, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have a handſome Reward and neceſſary Charges paid by JOHN BLACK.

Rutland Diſtrict, *July* 25, 1774.

Daniel Bell,

At his Store near the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall, Has to ſell,

A ſmall Quantity of good Sugar, in Hogſheads or Barrels, very cheap for Caſh

TO BE SOLD,

ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

At his uſual Place of Sale,

To cloſe an Invoice ſent in for Sale,

Conſiſting of,

WOOLENS, Linnens, Checks, Callicoes, Muſlins, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Wool Cards, &c. &c. &c. Likewiſe ſundry Articles of Houſhold, as Deſks, Tables, Feather Beds, Curtains, &c. an 8-Day Clock, Watches, &c. &c.—

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. JOHN DE COSTA, late of Boſton, Maſon, deceas'd, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with us the Subſcribers, Executors.

JOHN DECOSTA,
JONATHAN-ROUSE DECOSTA,
JOSEPH DECOSTA,
ELIZABETH DECOSTA,
JOSHUA DAVIS.

Boſton, July 29, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Chaiſe, with Harneſs com-

pleat, 3 good Horſes, Saddles, &c. Alſo a Variety of Houſe Furniture, conſiſting of Mehogany Leather Bottom Chairs, round-about ditto, one very neat Mehogany Hair Bottom Cloſe-ſtool Chair, two eaſy ditto, a handſome Scrutoir, Mehogany ſquare Tables, Window Curtains, Bedding with Curtains, &c. Two Guns, and ſundry other Articles. Enquire of JACOB WENDELL, near the King's Chapel, who has the Diſpoſal of the ſame.

N. B. If the above Articles are not Sold by the 30th of Auguſt Inſtant, then to be Sold by publick Auction on ſaid Day, at the Houſe of Mr. Richard Sure, late of Boſton, Baker, deceaſed, at New-Boſton.

The Eſtate of Mr. *Benjamin Bagnall*,

late of *Boſton*, Watch-Maker, deceas'd, being rendered Inſolvent, and 6 Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts, the Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *Peter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate, for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, give Notice that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in King ſtreet, on the firſt Tueſday of *Auguſt*, and the five following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boſton, July 28th, 1774.

WANTED,

A ſober, honeſt Man, of good Character, that can take Care of Horſes and drive a Carriage. He muſt be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A large & convenient Brick Houſe,

fronting on the main Street in the Town of Providence, in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland; ſaid Houſe on the Front is three Stories high, has eight Rooms on each Floor, all finiſhed, and in good Order; has, in the lower Story, four Shops for Sale of Goods; and has a good large Garden, and other Accommodations back of it; it might well accommodate ſeveral Families. The Owner would take the whole Pay for it in Engliſh or Weſt-India Goods. For further Particulars, any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to JOHN FOSTER, Eſq; in ſaid Providence. (4w.)

A Young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, and can be well recommended, would be glad to go into a Gentleman's Family to ſuckle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WHEREAS publick Notice has been given to the Proprietors of a Townſhip lying on both Sides Little-Amaraſcoggin River, in the County of Cumberland, in the late Province of Maine, granted by the Great and General Court on the 11th Day of June, A. D. 1771, to Capt. Joſhua Fuller, and others, of the Taxes that have been granted on their Rights in ſaid Townſhip; ſeveral of which Proprietors are delinquent in the Payment of ſaid Taxes: They are therefore hereby Notified that unleſs they Pay ſaid Taxes to DAVID SANGER, of Watertown, Collector and Treaſurer for ſaid Proprietors, by One o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 31ſt Day of Auguſt next, their reſpective Rights will be Sold (as the Law directs) for the Payment of their Taxes and Incidental Charges: The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in ſaid Afternoon, at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. ISAAC GLEASON, Innholder in Waltham, and continued (if need be) by Adjournment till the whole be Sold.

ALEX. SHEPARD,
JOSIAH BROWN,
JOSIAH BISCO,
} Committee for Sale.

June 30, 1774.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill.

TO MORROW MORNING, at TEN o'Clock, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At GREENLEAF's Auction-Room,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods

as uſual—Among which are—a beautiful Aſſortment of Patches, Chints and Callicoes. Alſo two good Feather Beds. WM. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock preciſely.

At GOULD's *Auction-Office*, In Back-Street,

On FRIDAY Next,

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A Variety of Engliſh and Hard-Ware GOODS. *Alſo*, ſome Houſhold Furniture.

R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

For private Sale at ſaid Office

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalm and Spelling Books, with a general Aſſortment of New Books, in Hiſtory, Divinity, Novels, Plays, &c—Genuine Kippen Snuff. white Threads, Gauzes, one large and elegant Turkey Carpett, ſundry Chaiſes, both New and Second Hand.

CHEAP GOODS.

There is now Selling off, by Wholeſale and Retail, at BICKER's Auction Room, near the Market, Boſton. Moſt kinds of Engliſh, India and Scotch GOODS, Among which are many Articles ſuitable for the Fall Trade. (6w.)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt.

Ten Whites. Two Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Twelve.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*

Monday, 48 min. aft. 6		Friday, 4 min. after. 10	
Tueſday, 40 min. aft. 7		Saturday, 50 min. aft. 10	
Wedneſday, 27 m. aft. 8		Lord's Day, 30 m. aft. 11	
Thurſday, 16 min. aft. 9		New D 7 D. 7 Morn.	

(1) See Liſt of Grievances, pa. 976, &c. (2) See Tea, deſtroyed, pa. 415, &c. (1) See Reſolves, &c. in Index. (2) See Port Act, pa. 479. (2) See in index under Donations. (3) See pa. 509, 582. (4) See Index under debates in Commons Houſe ... See Charter, pa. 1077, vol. 2

ed credit on the treasury for the purposes of corruption) may drive them into the wish'd for fatal concession; the *general seal of American bondage —The admission of the right of taxing you without your own consent?* Is it not to be expected, that the instant they have divested themselves of the character of freemen and taken up that of slaves, they will become the favourite colony of the court? That it will then be discovered, that they have been misrepresented? That they had indeed for some time been deluded by a few factious demagogues, but that in fact they were a loyal, dutiful and affectionate people?——This will be the language affected by the General, and this will the ministry ostentatiously affect to believe.—When they have thus commuted the character of freemen for that of slaves, will they not act the part natural to slaves? Be the ready instruments for reducing others to the same situation with themselves? And when a people so potent in numbers and other respects as New England, is thrown into the scale of the military, I am at a loss to know what means on this continent can be devised for resistance.

For my own part, O citizens of New-York, supposing myself a Bostonian, and that my country were reduced to the wretched situation I have described, through your dilatoriness, disaffection or want of virtue, I am afraid there is no measure (be it ever so tyrannical) my Lords and masters could dictate against you, which I should not from resentment, find a pleasure in puting into execution.—For instance should they think proper to revive in this particular province, the odious stamp act, (and such is the wantonness and insolence of tyranny, that they would probably choose it, in preference to any other mode of oppression, as a trophy of their victory) I should, I am afraid, with alacrity lend my hand to enforce it.—I am sensible that in hazarding these sentiments, I may give to many, a disadvantageous picture of my own disposition; it may be that I mistake myself, but as resentment operates so strongly on the human breast, even the best disposed, and as slavery so viciates the human heart, the apprehension is far from groundless.—This, at least, is certain, that should the people of Boston be enslaved, and have reason to impute their calamity in part, or principally to New York, there is no degree of animosity and hatred they could afterwards bear to New York, which would not in a great measure be justified; and it is equally certain, that the liberties of the betrayers would not long survive those which they had betrayed.

I must now, O citizens, intreat that you will attribute what I have offered, to the genuine motive; to an ardent zeal for the liberties of America, and the rights of mankind; that you will believe me at the same time most sincerely attached to the real interests of G. Britain; no mancan have a higher reverence for the people of England than myself; I esteem them, in all respects the first people of the universe. But when our parent is thrown into a delirium, by the quackery of a murdering impostor, is it not the duty of her children to prevent her committing outrages, not only immediately destructive to themselves, but which must end in her own ruin? When her phrenzy is past, she will thank us for the pious restraint. There is one consideration which renders the present delusion of the people of England with respect to America, really wonderful; it is that the very same men should have been able to bring about this delusion, whom they themselves have ever held in contempt and abhorrence. The same men who within doors have violated, baffled, or eluded their most sacred laws, dissipated and refused to account for their treasures, treated with insult their petitions & remonstrances; and who have externally sacrificed their interests, annihilated their importance, and tarnished their glories?—That these men should have wrought upon them, is so preposterous and unnatural that the delusion cannot be of a long continuation, they must soon open their eyes; they will then thank Providence, that the sense and virtue of their colonies has saved them from the destruction into which their own infatuation would have plunged them—Such are the sentiments which I entertain, such are the principles I possess—and if you believe them sincere, they will be sufficient opologies for my addressing you in this extraordinary manner; and that they are sincere, I call to witness that eternal Being, who is the judge of the truth of all hearts. I shall now conclude with observing, that there are two roads presented to you; the one leading to security, freedom, happiness and honour; the other which terminates in wretchedness, slavery and infamy to you and your children's children—it is of the greatest concern, therefore, to be assured of the fidelity of your conductors. If they turn their eyes to the right or left, from the direct object of their charge, *the general welfare*, to little views of imagined self-interests, you and your posterity are lost. The more we reflect, the more we are struck with the importance of what you are now about to resolve, of the necessity there is of paying the most serious attention to the characters of those whom you shall appoint your Delegates—If amongst those proposed for your election, there should be a man whom you think averse to schemes of non importation and even non exportation to the islands, if necessary——that is in fact a man whose mind has been so narrowed by commercial habits, that he would postpone the permanent security and freedom of the whole, to his own temporary personal advantages: Let him be rejected, as totally unworthy of so momentous, so dignified a trust—Is there a man who ever did, or you suppose ever will hold any office under a ministry odious as the present? Him reject, as destitute of all principle. But above all, is there a man who has upon the present occasion, been heard to propose or recommend petition and remonstrance as the properest mode of obtaining redress? Him reject with scorn and indignation —for if he is in earnest, his capacity must be miserably low indeed, and if he is not in earnest, he certainly means to betray you

The most strenuous civil resistance is necessary to your salvation, unless you prefer a civil *war* a few months hence, to civil *resistance* now, or are determined to submit to absolute *slavery*. Let your choice of Delegates be proportioned to the importance of the occasion.—I do not think transcendent talents absolutely necessary; a common good understanding is sufficient, but unquestionable heartiness, zeal and fervor in the common cause, are indespensible—in short, let your choice correspond with what we are taught to expect from the other colonies, and not only the security, happiness and liberties of America will be fixed on a foundation which ages shall not shake, but you may re animate your parent country, by subverting a system of government which must otherwise speedily put an end to her existence.

ANGLUS AMERICANUS.

TO BE SOLD,

The Lease of a Farm in Lancaster,

(lately belonging to Michael Trolleit, *Esq; deceased) for the Term of ten Years and nine Months from the 10th of* July *instant, together with all the Crop upon the Ground, and Hay in the Barn, with or without the Stock, and Farming Utensils belonging thereto. The Farm consists of 53 Acres of Mowing, Pasturing and Tillage, and 8 Acres of Wood Land, with Liberty to cut what Wood may be necessary for Firing. The House has lately been thoroughly repair'd, paper'd and painted, it has two Rooms on a Floor of more than 20 Feet each, a very large Kitchen and Dairy Room, a large Barn, with good Stable and Coach House, and Conveniences for a large Stock of horn'd Cattle, a Corn House and two Poultry Houses, in a large Poultry Yard well fenc'd, a large Garden handsomely laid out and well stor'd with a Variety of the best Fruit Trees, and newly fenc'd: it is in every Part in thorough good Repair, and suitable for any Gentleman who may incline to retire to an agreeable Neighbourhood, and most pleasing Situation; it stands upon an Eminence and commands the View of an extensive Interval terminated by a Hill of Woods. Any Person inclining to purchase the Premisses, may apply to* RICHARD LECHMERE *of* Boston, *who has Power to dispose of the same*

N. B. *There is also a large Shop belonging to it suitable for any Sort of Business.*

Choice Cheshire Cheese,

to be Sold by ELIZABETH PERKINS in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD or LET,

By Thomas Robinson,

A Brewery and two Malt Houses in NEWPORT, capable of manufactoring 6000 Bushels of Barley, with every Conveniency, as Cellars, &c. for carrying on the Business of Brewing; a great Plenty of the best of Barley is raised in this Colony, from whence the Brewery may be supply'd cheaper than in any Colony in America. An English Brewer who comes well recommended may also be hired to conduct the Brewing and Malting. Any Person that inclines to purchase, may by giving good Security have one or more Years to pay the Money: For further Information apply to PHILIP DUMARESQ in Boston, or THOMAS ROBINSON in Newport, Rhode-Island.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Captain *Barnabas Binney*, deceased, late of Boston, are desired to bring in their Accounts immediately to his Son *Barnabas Binney*, Sole Executor; And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to the same as soon as possible.

LAST Tuesday Afternoon was stolen out of the House of the Subscriber, a Silver Watch, China Face, crack'd across the same, and inside the Case a Print representing Curiosity, with a stript Lutestring Ribbon for a String, a white Stone Seal on the same, with an Anchor engraved thereon, Maker's Name Rob. Rich. London, No. 2977. Whoever shall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, and return the Watch to the Subscriber, shall have Three Dollars Reward.

Malden, July 21, 1774. ELISHA STORY.

FOR LONDON,

The Brigantine BETSEY, about 220 Tons burthen,

JAMES WISHART Master,

WILL sail from Plymouth with all convenient speed, having the greatest Part of her Cargo on board and engag'd for—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or at Mr. Solomon Davis's store in Boston. ——Who has for Sale——

Choice Port and Teneriffe WINE.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

WHEREAS on or about the 14th Instant, some evil-minded Person or Persons entered the North Battery in this Town, and took the Halliards from the Flag Staff—Whoever will discover the Thief or Thieves so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall be paid the above Reward. NAT. BARBER, Capt.

Boston, July 21, 1774.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS last Wednesday Night the Accompting-House of the Subscriber was broke open, and sundry Things stole, viz, 2 blue Surtout Coat with Blue Buttons, 2 Thickset ditto without Lining, 1 small Looking Glass, one Beaver Hat, 1 50z. Piece, 2 Dollars and and about 20s. O. T. in Coppers, and sundry other Things. Whoever will give Information, so that the Person who stole them may be brought to Justice, shall have Five Dollars Reward. JOHN NEWELL.

Boston, July 23, 1774.

ALL Persons Indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. EDWARD SPRAGUE, late of Boston, Housewright, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Martha Sprague, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from his Master MARK HUNKING of Barrington, in New Hampshire, a Negro Servant named CÆSAR:—Had on when he went away, a striped homespun Jappel'd Waistcoat, a Tow Shirt, black Serge Breeches, grey Jacket, a pair of Breeches and Jacket of a black and Hemlock dye, striped Tow Trowsers, black and white Yarn Stockings. He is a strait Limb'd Fellow about 5 Feet nine Inches high, very white Teeth, smiling Countenance; was bro't up to Farming Work. —Whoever shall take up said Runaway, and secure him so that his Master may have him again, shall have Four Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by MARK HUNKING.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are forbid carrying him off, as they would avoid the penalty of the Law. *Barrington, July* 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

The House known by the Name of CONCERT HALL. Enquire of *William Turner* who has a great Collection of MUSIC which he will sell at the Sterling Cost without Charges, viz.

The Periodical Overtunes to No 36, Two Setts of Bach's do. One Sett Schwindle 1st Opera. Two Setts Abel's 1st and 7th Opera, Handel's 65 Overtures, Festing's Quartetts, Lord Kelly's and Stamitz's do. Bach and Abel's Sinfonias, Lord Kelly's Overtures, Humphries, Stanley's, Avison's, Corelli's Albertini's, Giardini's, Hesse's & Felton's Concertos, Campioni's, Trios, Fisher's Overtures, Barthelemon's do 1 Sett Bach's Songs, and 4 Violins.

N. B. Said *Turner* continues to teach Cotillons in the above-mentioned Hall, Fencing also.

Thomas Turner

Begs Leave to inform the Public,

That he has opened a School opposite the Rev. Dr. COOPER's Meeting-House, where he teaches Dancing in the politest Manner, and doubts not of giving Satisfaction to Gentlemen or Ladies, who would choose to recommend their Children to him, to acquire so eligible an Accomplishment. Likewise the useful Art of Fencing, agreeable to the best Rules establish'd for that Purpose.

N. B. Due Care shall be taken that the greatest Decency and good Manners be observ'd by his Scholars.

Susanna Renken,

INFORMS her Customers and others, That she has removed from Fore-street, to a little above the Head Market, where she has for Sale, a Variety of

English and India GOODS,

Groceries of all Sorts, West-India & New-England Rum

Benjamin Goldthwait

Would inform his Friends, kind Customers and others, That he has just receiv'd by Capt Loring from London a small Invoice of GOODS, *suitable to the present Season, viz. Exceeding neat figur'd Jeanes, Thread ditto, plain coloured and white ditto; Also, very neat Silk Jeans, for white Irish Tick for Waistcoats and Breeches, white corded Dimothy, Silk knit Patterns, striped Damasks, with sundry other Articles.——The above being a Consignment will be Sold very low.*

☞ *The Taylor's Business is carried on as usual at his Shop just above Concert-Hall, in all its various Branches in the genteelest Manner, and with the utmost Dispatch. Embroidery in Gold, Silver and Twist, is done in the best Manner at said Shop.*

Boston: Printed. by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street,* 1774.

☞ See the Act, pa. 53, Vol. 1. // See List of Grievances, pa. 97, &c. under Petitions, &c. X See in Index, under Congress Continental. See Vol. 2, & 3, &c. in Index

under Committee Vol. 2 [illegible] See [illegible] Index

twice paged see the preceding page

SALEM, August 9. 1774.

The following is a List of the Gentlemen appointed by his Majesty, Counsellors of this Province agreeable to a late Act of Parliament.

Thomas Oliver, Esq; (Lieut. Governor.	Joseph Green, Esq; James Boutineau, Esq;
Thomas Flucker, Esq;	Andrew Oliver, Esq;
Peter Oliver, Esq;	Josiah Edson, Esq;
Foster Hutchinson, Esq;	Richard Lechmere, Esq
Tho. Hutchinson, Esq;	Joshua Loring, Esq;
Harrison Gray, Esq;	John Worthington, Esq
Samuel Danforth, Esq;	Timothy Paine, Esq;
John Erving, sen. Esq;	William Pepperrell, Esq
James Russell, Esq;	Jeremiah Powell, Esq;
Timothy Ruggles, Esq;	Jonathan Simpson, Esq
Joseph Lee, Esq;	John Murray, Esq;
Isaac Winslow, Esq;	Daniel Leonard, Esq;
Israel Williams, Esq;	Thomas Palmer, Esq; (2)
George Watson, Esq;	Isaac Royall, Esq;
Nat. Ray Thomas, Esq;	Robert Hooper, Esq;
Tim. Woodbridge, Esq; (1)	Abijah Willard, Esq;
William Vassall, Esq;	John Erving, jun. Esq;
William Brown, Esq;	

see pa. 549-554

Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, } *Salem, August 8, 1774.*

HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Hon. THOMAS OLIVER, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province; his Honor's Commission was accordingly this Day published in the Council Chamber, and the several Oaths administred to him, by his Excellency the Governor. After which the following Gentlemen took the Oaths necessary to qualify themselves for a Seat in Council being appointed by Mandamus from his Majesty.X

Hon. THOMAS OLIVER, Esq; Lieut. Governor.

Thomas Flucker, Esq;	William Brown, Esq;
Foster Hutchinson, Esq;	James Boutineau, Esq;
Harrison Gray, Esq;	Joshua Loring, Esq;
Joseph Lee, Esq;	William Pepperrell, Esq
Isaac Winslow, Esq;	John Erving, jun. Esq;

see pa. 549-554

NEW-YORK, August 4.

Mr. Peletiah Webster of Philadelphia, has given orders to his correspondent here to pay into the hand of the Treasurer of the Committee for receiving donations, Ten Pounds lawful money, for the use of the industrious poor, who are now suffering in consequence of the Boston Port Bill.

Letters from the Grenades mention the death of Lieut Malone, and Ensign Concord Scott, of the 48th regiment.

We are informed, that the late Sir William Johnson has left a large sum of money, to be employed in presents to the Indians of the Mohawk Castles, through whose faithful and invariable attachment the worthy Baronet has been enabled to conduct the business of his department with admirable ability, justice and humanity. All the inhabitants, men, women, and children, of those Castles, had mourning presented to them on the much lamented death of their beloved patron. The Indian Department is now devolved upon Colonel Guy Johnson.

We hear from Fredericksburgh in Virginia, that on the 17th of July, his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, arrived there in perfect health on Friday evening, and the next morning about eight o'clock, set out on his way to the back country. His Lordship's care for the poor inhabitants that are settled in the frontier counties, which are now exposed to the horrors of an Indian war, partly induces him to take this journey; hoping that he may after getting acquainted with the situation of affairs in that country, be able to give such directions as will in some measure secure them and their families from the cruelties of the Savages, who have already done a good deal of damage. The skulking parties that have hitherto been discovered, do not consist of many in a body, and it is thought they intend some grand stroke soon, as they have been seen pretty low down in the settlements, in small parties of five and six, and sometimes not more than three and four together, without doing any mischief; from which, it is judged their business was to make themselves acquainted with the country, and find out the settlements, so that they may, at any time, bring in a party sufficient to destroy them at once, and retreat before any body of men could be collected to go against them.—The crops of wheat in that neighbourhood will far exceed all expectation, after receiving so severe a shock as the frost on the 4th of May gave it. Harvest is now nearly got in, and the farmers think they shall make two thirds, if not three fourths of a crop.

From the counties of Kent and Sussex on Delaware, we hear, that the inhabitants met last month, chose Committees, and entered into a number of resolves consonant to those which are taking place in the other provinces. *see Index under resolves*

The Honourable Governor Penn has issued a proclamation, and offer a reward of one hundred pounds for discovering and convicting the murderer of the friendly Indian man Joseph Wipey, who was lately assassinated in the county of West-Moreland.

Another supply of 330 barrels of Rice, was ready to be shipped the 11th ult. at Charlestown, for the use of the poor sufferers at Boston, and may be soon expected.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient House, Fronting *Bull's* Wharf. ALSO,

One Thousand Pounds, Old Tenor, on good Security. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD.

A Pair of excellent *Albany* Horses, well matched, and very suitable for a Curricle. Enquire of the Printer.

X *See the act pa. 532 — see Index, under Donations.* V *See Bill pa. 499.*

To the PRINTER of the MASSACHUSETTS-GAZETTE.

In the publications of last Monday, the transactions at Cambridge, on Friday the 2d of September, having been so generally related, I am constrained, in support of my Character, to give the Public a more particular Account of those Parts, in which I was so unhappily involved.

EARLY in the morning of that day, a number of the inhabitants of Charlestown, called at my house to acquaint me that a large body of people from several towns in the county, were on their way coming down to Cambridge; that they were afraid some bad consequences might ensue, and beged I would go out to meet them, and endeavor to prevail on them to return. In a very short time, before I could prepare myself to go, they appeared in sight. I went but to them and asked the reasons of their appearance in that manner. They respectfully answered "They came peaceably to enquire into their grievances, not with design to hurt any man." I perceived they were the land-holders of the neighbouring towns, and was thoroughly perswaded they *would* do no harm. I was desired to speak to them; I accordingly did, in such a manner, as I thought best calculated to quiet their minds. They thanked me for my advice, said they were no mob, but sober, orderly people, who would commit no disorders. And then proceeded on their way. I returned to my house. Soon after they had arrived on the common at Cambridge, a report arose that the troops were on their march from Boston. I was desired to go and intercede with his Excellency, to prevent their coming. From principles of humanity to the country, from a general love of mankied, and from perswasions that they were this orderly people, I readily undertook it. And, is there a man on earth, who placed in my circumstances, could have refused it? I am informed, I am censured for having advised the General to a measure which may reflect on the troops; as being too inactive upon such a general disturbance. But surely such a reflection on the military, can never arise, but in the minds of such, as are entirely ignorant of these circumstances. Wherever this affair is known, it must also be known, it was my request, the troops should not be sent. But to return. As I passed the people, I told them of my own accord, I would return and let them know the event, of my application: (Not as was related in the Papers *to confer with them on my own circumstances as President of the Council*) On my return, I went to the Committee, I told them no Troops had been ordered, and from the account I had given his Excellency, none would be ordered. I was then thanked for the trouble I had taken in the affair, and was just about to leave them to their own business, when one of the Committee observed, that as I was present, it might be proper to mention a matter they had to propose to me: It was, that although they had a respect for me as Lieut. Governor of the province, they could wish I would resign my seat at the board. I told them, I took it very unkind, that they should mention any thing on that subject: And among other reasons, I urged that, as Lieut. Governor, I stood in a particular relation to the province in general, and therefore, could not hear any thing upon that matter, from a particular County. I was then pushed to know, if I would resign, when it appeared to be the sense of the province in general: I answered that when all the other Counsellors had resigned, if it appeared to be the sense of the province, I should resign, I would submit. They then called for a vote upon the subject, and by a very great majority, voted my reasons satisfactory. I enquired whether they had full power to act for the people, and being answered in the affirmative, I desired they would take care to acquaint them of their votes, that so I should have no further application made me on that head. I was promised by the Chairman, and a general assent, it should be so. This left me entirely clear, and free from any apprehensions, of a further application upon this matter. And perhaps, will account for that confidence, which I had in the people, and for which I may be censured. *Indeed, it is true, the event proves I had too much. But reasoning from events yet to come, is a kind of reasoning, I have not been used to.*

In the afternoon, I observed large companies pouring in from different parts: I then began to apprehend they would become unmanageable; and that it was expedient, to go out of their way. I was just going into my carriage, when a great croud advanced; and in a short time, my house was surrounded by three or four thousand people, and one quarter part in arms. I went to the front door, where I was met by five persons, who acquainted me they were a Committee from the People, to demand a resignation of my seat at the board. I was shocked at their ingratitude, and false dealings; and reproached them with it. They excused themselves, by saying, the people were dissatisfied with the vote of the Committee; and insisted on my signing a paper they had prepared for that purpose. I found I had been ensnared, and endeavoured to reason them out of such ungrateful behaviour. They gave such answers, that I found it was in vain to reason longer with them. I told them, my first considerations, were my honor, the next my life; that they might put me to death, or destroy my property; but I would not submit. They began then to reason in their turn, urging the power of the people, and the danger of opposing them. All this occasioned a delay, which enraged part of the multitude, who prefing into my back yard, denounced vengance to the foes of their Liberties. They endeavoured to moderate them, and desired them to keep back, for they press'd up to my windows which then were open, I could from thence hear them, at a distance calling out for a determination; and, with their arms in their hands, swearing they would have my blood, if I refused. The Committee appeared to be anxious for me; still I refused to sign, part of the populace growing furious, and the distress of my Family (who heard their threats, and supposed them just about to be executed) called up feelings, which, I could not suppress; and nature ready to find new excuses, suggested a thought of the calamities I should occasion, if I did not comply. I found my self giving way, and began to cast about, to contrive means to come off with honor: I proposed they should call in the people, to take me out by force; but they said the people were enraged; and they could not answer for the consequences; I told them I would take the risque; but they refused to do it: Reduced to this extremity, I cast my eyes over the paper, with a hurry of mind, and conflict of passion, which rendered me unable to remark the contents, and wrote underneath the following words, "My house at Cambridge being surrounded by four thousand people, in compliance with their commands I sign my name, THO'S OLIVER." The five persons took it, carried it to the people and I believe used their endeavours to get it accepted. I had several messages, that the people would not accept it with those additions. Upon which I walked into the court yard, and declared I would do no more, tho' they should put me to death.

I perceived that those persons, who formed the first body, which came down in the morning, consisting of the land holders of the neighbouring towns, used their utmost endeavours to get the paper received, with my additions. And I must in justice to them, observe, that during the whole of this transaction, they had never invaded my inclosures; but still were not able to protect me, from the insults which I received, from those who were in arms. From this consideration I am induced to quit the County, and seek protection in the Town.

Boston, Sept. 7. THOMAS OLIVER.

...ipal JEREMIAH POWELL, Esq; one of ...'s Justices of the Peace throughout the Province of ...setts-Bay:

...subscribers, Proprietors of a Tract of Land, ... Miles square, lying and bordering upon Piscataqua ...ounty of York, late in the Province of Maine, which ...is by Francis Small, late of Truro, in the County of ...the said Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, deceased, ...vised the same from one Captain Sandy, an Indian Sa...mole to the Law, in such Case made and provided: ...My Request that your Worship would order a Meeting ...ors, to be held at the House of Mr. Moses Shattuck, ...in the County of Cumberland, Innholder, on the eighth ...September next, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, ...lowing Articles, viz. 1st. To choose a Moderator ...a Proprietor's Clerk. 3dly. To chuse a Committee ...prudential Affairs of said Proprietors as they may ...To vote what Money may be thought necessary for ...charges which may arise in promoting the Interest of ...thly. To agree on some Method for assessing and ...ecting, then or at any future Time to be by the said ...ors. To chuse an Agent or Agents, to prosecute any ...ses, or may enter or trespass upon the said Land, ...agree on some Method for calling Meetings in future. ...ugust 6, 1774. ELISHA SMALL, ...SEEMAN, JOSHUA ELDRIDGE, ...SIMINTON, JACOB WATERHOUSE, ...RSIMINTON, PELATIAH FERNALD. ...of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To Mr. SAMUEL FREEMAN, of Falmouth, in the County of Cumberland, in said Province, one of the Proprietors, and Subscribers to the foregoing Petition,

Greeting.

...ce of the aforegoing Application and ...re hereby required to give Notice (in Time and ...Law directs) to the said Proprietors, that a Meet...oprietors is to be holden at the Time and Place, ...pose mentioned in the aforewritten Petition, ...of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1774. ...EREMIAH POWELL, a Justice of the Peace ...vince of the Massachusetts-Bay.

...of the aforewritten Warrant to me di...eby notify and warn the aforesaid Proprietors to ...e and Place, and for the Purposes expressed in ...Application. SAMUEL FREEMAN.

...e-Bay. } *To the Hon.* Samuel ...*q; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace ...e said Province.*

Subscribers, Proprietors of a ...ranted by the Great and General Court of ...aforesaid, at their Session in February last, ...ner, and others, in Lieu of a Township, ...in the Line of Towns between *Connecticut* ...ck-Rivers, lost by the late Settlement of ...ire—requests your Honor to call a Meet...oprietors to be on Monday the 29th Day ...xt, at the House of *Jonathan Wood*, Esq; ...*Stow*, at Ten of the Clock in the Fore...and there to choose a Moderator for said ...to choose a Proprietor's Clerk, Treasurer, ...r Proprietary Officer; to Grant such Sum ...loney, as may be needful to discharge any ...due from said Proprietors, or to discharge ...emands; to agree on some Method for ...ieting Meetings for the future. Also to ...Method for laying out said Township ...to do any other Thing proper for bring...the Settlement of said Township.

John Whitcomb,
Jonathan Loring,
Henry Gardner,
Abner Cranson,
Micah Keys,
...ne 15, 1774. *Daniel Hopgood,*
Samuel Curtis.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

To Henry Gardner, *of* Stow, *in the County of* Middlesex, *Esq; one of the principal Proprietors of the Township aforementioned,* GREETING,

...e of the foregoing Application ...eu are hereby required to give Notice, in ...er as the Law Directs, to the Proprietors ...p aforesaid, that they meet at the Time ...for the Purpose expressed in the afore...n. Given under my Hand and Seal, ...f *July, Anno Domini*, 1774, and in the ...ar of his Majesty's Reign.

...EL DEXTER, a Justice of the Peace ...Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Stow, July 6th, 1774.

...he above Warrant to me directed, ...above-mentioned, are required to meet ...ce above-mentioned, for the Purpose ...HENRY GARDNER.

(1) Tim. Woodbridge died before the manda-mus, came. (2) He was never sworn, being in Europe.

Pre-signed. Pre-fused.

|| *See Grievances, pa. 471.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

At a Provincial Meeting of Deputies chosen by the several Counties in Pennsylvania; held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774.

Present 75 Members.

THOMAS WILLING, Esq; Chairman.

AGreed, that in case of any difference in sentiment, the question be determined by the Deputies voting by counties, and that a majority of counties shall decide and conclude. The letters from Boston of the 13th of May were then read, and a short account given of the steps taken in consequence thereof, and the measures now pursuing in this and the neighbouring provinces; after which the following resolves were passed—

Unan. I. THAT we acknowledge ourselves, and the inhabitants of this province, liege subjects of his Majesty King George the Third, to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That as the idea of an unconstitutional independence on the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the Colonies with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, as fruitless to her, grievous to us, and destructive of the best interests of both.

Unan. III. That it is therefore our ardent desire, that our ancient harmony with the mother country should be restored, and a perpetual love and union subsist between us on the principles of the constitution, and an interchange of good offices, without the least infraction of our mutual rights.

Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of these colonies are entitled to the same rights and liberties WITHIN these colonies, that the subjects born in England are entitled to WITHIN that realm.

Unan. V. That the power assumed by the Parliament of Great Britain to bind the people of these colonies, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," is unconstitutional; and therefore the source of these unhappy differences,

Unan. VI. That the act of Parliament, for shutting up the port of Boston, is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies; and therefore, that we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of these colonies.

Unan. VII. That the bill for altering the administration of justice in certain criminal cases within the province of Massachusetts Bay, if passed into an act of Parliament, will be an unconstitutional, oppressive and dangerous, as the act above mentioned.

Unan. VIII. That the bill for changing the constitution of the province of Massachusetts Bay, established by Charter, and enjoyed since the grant of that charter, if passed into an act of Parliament, will be unconstitutional and dangerous in its consequences to the American colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled, to consult together, and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purpose of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies on a constitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That, although a suspension of the commerce of this large trading province, with Great Britain, would greatly distress multitudes of our industrious inhabitants, yet that sacrifice and a much greater we are ready to offer for the preservation of our liberties; but, in tenderness to the people of Great-Britain, as well as of this country, and in hopes that our just remonstrances will, at length, reach the ears of our gracious sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow subjects in England, it is our earnest desire, that the congress should first try the gentler mode of stating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redress.

Unanimously, by a great majority, that yet notwithstanding, as mentioned in the preceding resolve, we are desirous for the common weal, still and until we shall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join with the other principal and neighbouring colonies, in such an association of non-importation from and non-exportation to Great-Britain, as shall be agreed on, at the congress.

XII. *Resolved* by a majority, That if any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice shall be received, on this continent, before or at the general congress, shall render it necessary in the opinion of the majority of that congress, for the colonies to take further steps than are mentioned in the eleventh resolve; in such case, the inhabitants of this province shall adopt such further steps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the venders of Marchandize of every kind, within this province, ought not to take advantage of the Resolves relating to Non-Importation in this province or elsewhere; but that they ought to sell their Marchandize, which they now have, or may hereafter import, at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within three months last past.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this Province will break off all trade, commerce, and dealing, and will have no trade, commerce or dealing of any kind with any Colony on this Continent, or with any city or town in such Colony, or with any individual in any such Colony, city, or town, which shall refuse, decline, or neglect to adopt, and carry into execution such general plan as shall be agreed to in Congress.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every Member of this Committee to promote as much as he can, the subscription set on foot, in the several counties of this Province for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of *Boston*. (3)

Unan. XVI. That this Committee give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their Representatives who are to meet next week in Assembly, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth Resolve.

That John Dickinson, Doctor William Smith, Joseph Reet, John Kidd, Ellisha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilson, Daniel Broadhead, John Okely, and William Scull, be appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of instructions.

The Committee having brought in a Draught of instructions, the same were debated and amended, and being agreed to, were ordered to be signed by the Chairman. The Committee is a body then united in the Assembly, and represented the same.

GENTLEMEN,

THE dissentions between Great-Britain and her colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, since continually increasing, and at length grown to such an excess as to involve the latter in deep distress and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their serious consideration the present situation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the several counties qualified to vote at elections, being assembled on due notice, have appointed us their deputies; and in consequence thereof, we being in provincial committee, esteem it our indispensible duty, in pursuance of the trust reposed in us, to give you such instructions, as at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, speaking in their names and our own, acknowledge ourselves liege subjects of his Majesty King George the Third, to whom "we will be faithful and bear true allegiance."

Our judgments and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his Majesty's person, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the Sovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and war, treaties, leagues and alliances, *binding us*, of appointing all officers, except in cases where other provision is made, by grants from the crown; or laws approved by the crown; of convening or dissolving every act of our Assembly within the allowed time; and of hearing and determining finally, in Council, appeals from our courts of justice. "The prerogatives are limited," as a learned judge observes [1 *Blackstone*, 237.] "by bounds so certain and notorious, that it is impossible to exceed them, without the consent of the people on the one hand, or without, on the other, a violation of that *original contract*, which, in all states impliedly, and in ours most expressly, subsists between the prince and subject. For these prerogatives are vested in the Crown *for the support of society*, and do not intrench any farther on our natural liberties, than is expedient *for the maintenance of our civil*."

But it is our misfortune that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the consideration of another power, totally different in kind; limited, as it is alledged, by no "bounds," and "wearing a most dreadful aspect" [*Blackstone*, 270.] with regard to America. We mean the power claimed by Parliament of right, to bind the people of these colonies by statutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER;" a power, as we are not, and, from local circumstances, cannot be represented there, utterly subversive of our natural and civil liberties; past events and reason convincing us, that there never existed, and never can exist, a state less subordinate to another, and yet retaining the slightest portion of freedom or happiness.

The import of the words above quoted needs no defcant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend, cannot possibly form a more clear, concise, and comprehensive *definition* and *sentence* of slavery, than these expressions contain.

This power claimed by *Great-Britain*, and the late attempts to exercise it over these Colonies, present to our view two events, one of which must *inevitably* take place, if she shall continue to insist on her pretensions. Either, the colonists will sink from the rank of freemen into the class of slaves, overwhelmed with all the miseries and vices, proved by the history of mankind to be inseparably annexed to that deplorable condition; Or, if they have sense and virtue enough to exert themselves in striving to avoid this perdition, they must be involved in an opposition dreadful even in contemplation.

Hour, father and *humanity* call upon us to hold, and to transmit to our posterity, that liberty, which we received from our ancestors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children; but it is our duty, to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity, or cruelty, can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its blessings, and knowing their value, pusillanimously deserting the post assigned us by divine Providence, surrender it to succeeding generations to a condition of wretchedness, from which no humane efforts, in all probability, will be sufficient to extricate them; the experience of all states mournfully demonstrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been established over them, even the wisest and bravest nations, that ever flourished, have, in a few years, degenerated into tame subject and wretched vassals.

So alarming are the measures already taken for laying the foundation of a despotic authority of *Great-Britain* over us, and with such artful and incessant vigilance is the plan prosecuted, that unless the present generation can interrupt the work, *while it is going forward*, can it be imagined, that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and supineness, will be able to overthrow it, *when completed?* Populous and powerful as these colonies may grow, they will still find arbitrary domination not only strengthening with their strength, but exceeding, in the swiftness of its progression, as it ever has done, all the artful advantages, that can accrue to the governed. *These* advance with a regularity, which the divine author of our existence has impressed on laudable pursuits of his creatures: But despotism, unchecked and unbounded by any laws, never satisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done, for the accomplishment of its purposes—consulting, and capable of confiding only, in the annihilation of all opposition—holds its course with such unabating and destructive rapidity, that the world has become its prey, and at this day, *Great-Britain* and her dominions excepted, there is scarce a spot on the globe inhabited by civilized nations, where the vestiges of freedom are to be observed.

To us therefore it appears, at this alarming period, our duty to God, to our country, to ourselves and to our posterity, to exert our utmost abilities, in promoting and establishing harmony between *Great-Britain* and these colonies, *on a constitutional foundation*.

For attaining this great and desirable end, we request you to appoint a proper number of persons to attend upon a Congress of Deputies from the several colonies, appointed, or to be appointed, by the representatives of the people of the colonies respectively in assembly, or convention, or by delegates chosen by the counties generally in the respective colonies and met in provincial committee, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on; and that the deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in such measures, as may be devised for the common welfare, we think it proper, particularly to inform you, how far, we apprehend, they will be supported in their conduct by their constituents.

The assumed parliamentary power of internal legislation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exercised, and designed to be exercised, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove unfailing and plentiful sources of dissentions to our mother country and these colonies, unless some expedients can be adopted to render her secure of receiving from us every emolument that can in justice and reason be expected, and us secure in our lives, liberties, properties, and an equitable share of commerce.

Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamities, that arising from these dissentions, will most probably fall on us or our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we request of you to procure, if possible, to be finally decided; and the measures that appear to us most likely to produce such a desirable period of our distresses and dangers. We therefore desire of you—

First. That the Deputies you appoint, may be instructed by you strenuously to exert themselves, at the enfuing Congress, to obtain a renunciation, on the part of Great-Britain, of all powers under the statute of the 35th of Henry the eighth, chapter the 2d. —of all powers of internal legislation—of imposing taxes or duties internal or external—and of regulating trade, except with respect to any new articles of commerce, which the colonies may hereafter raise, as silk, wine, &c. referving a right to carry these from one colony to another—a repeal of all statutes for quartering troops in the colonies, or subjecting them to any expence on account of such troops—of all statutes imposing duties to be paid in the colonies, that were passed prior to the accession of the present Majesty, or before this time; which ever period shall be judged most advisable—of the statutes giving the courts of Admiralty in the colonies greater power than courts of Admiralty have in England—of the statutes of the 5th of George the second, chapter the 25th,—of the statute for shutting up the Port of Boston—and of every other statute particularly affecting the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, passed in the last session of Parliament.

In case of obtaining these terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reasonable for the colonies to engage their obedience to the acts of Parliament, commonly called the Acts of Navigation, and to every other act of Parliament declared to have force, at this time, in these colonies, other than those above mentioned, and to confirm such statutes by acts of the several Assemblies. It is also our opinion, that taking example from our mother country, in abolishing the "courts of Wards and Liveries, Tenures in capite, and by Knights service and purveyance," it will be reasonable for the colonies, in case of obtaining the terms beforementioned, to settle a certain annual revenue on his Majesty, his heirs and successors, subject to the controul of Parliament, and to satisfy all damages done to the East-India Company. (6)

This our idea of settling a revenue arises from a sense of duty to our Sovereign, and esteem for our mother country. We know and have felt the benefits of a subordinate connexion with her. We neither are so unjust as to be ignorant of them; nor so unjust as to deny them. We have also experienced the pleasures of gratitude and love, as well as advantages from that connexion. The impressions are not yet erased. We consider her circumstances with tender concern. We have not been wanting, when constitutionally called upon, to assist her to the utmost of our abilities; intimating that she has judged it reasonable to make us recompences for our overstrained exertions: And we now think we ought to contribute more than we do, to the alleviation of her burthens.

Whatever may be said of these proposals on either side of the Atlantic, this is not a time, either for timidity or rashness. We

---

[1] See Next page 2 & 544 paged

[2] See Molass. Act, pa. 9 vol. 2.

[4] See Billeting Act, pa. 549.

[5] See in Index under Admiralty Court, Vol. 2, 43, &c.

[6] See Index under Tea.

[1] See pa. 498. [2] See Index under Resolves, &c. [3] See List of Grievances, pa. 971 & see declaratory act, pa. 524. [4] see act, pa. 499. [5] see the Act, pa. 509. [6] See Bill, pa. 532. (1) See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. [7] see in Index under Congress Continental (3) see Index under Donations. [8] Pa. 496. [9] See Tea act, pa. 735, Vol. 1.